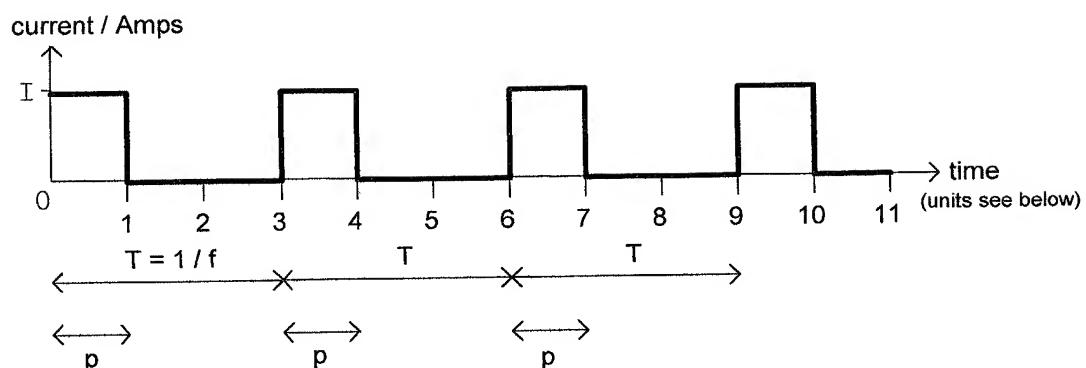


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FIG 1: current frequency

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$$p = \text{pulse duration} = T / 3$$

$$T = \text{time of one cycle} = 1 / f$$

$$f = \text{drive frequency in Hz}$$

$$f = c / (3 a) \text{ where } a = \text{segment length} = \text{plate separation in metres}$$

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

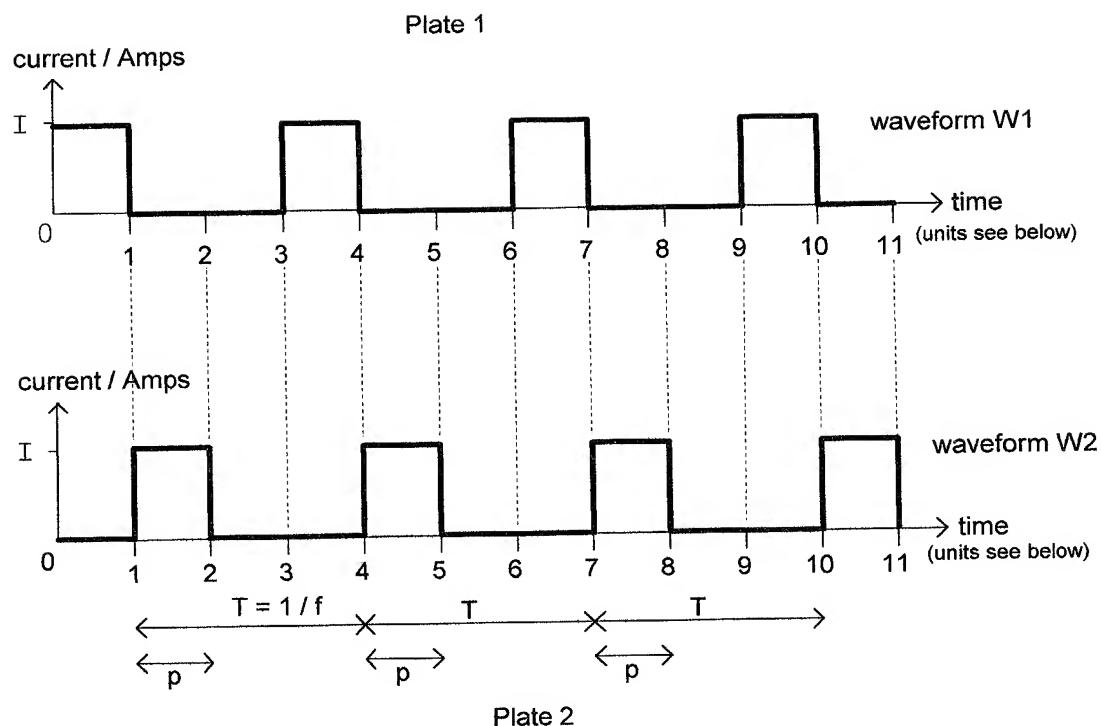
For example, if  $a = 1 \text{ cm}$ , ie  $10^{-2} \text{ m}$ , then

$$f = 3 \times 10^8 / (3 \times 10^{-2}) = 10^{10} \text{ Hz, ie } 10 \text{ GHz}$$

$$T = 1 / 10^{10} = 10^{-10} \text{ seconds, and } p = 10^{-10}/3 \text{ seconds}$$

+

FIG 2: phasing chart



$p$  = pulse duration =  $T / 3$

$T$  = time of one cycle

$f$  = drive frequency in Hz

$f = c / (3 a)$  where  $a$  = segment length = plate separation in metres

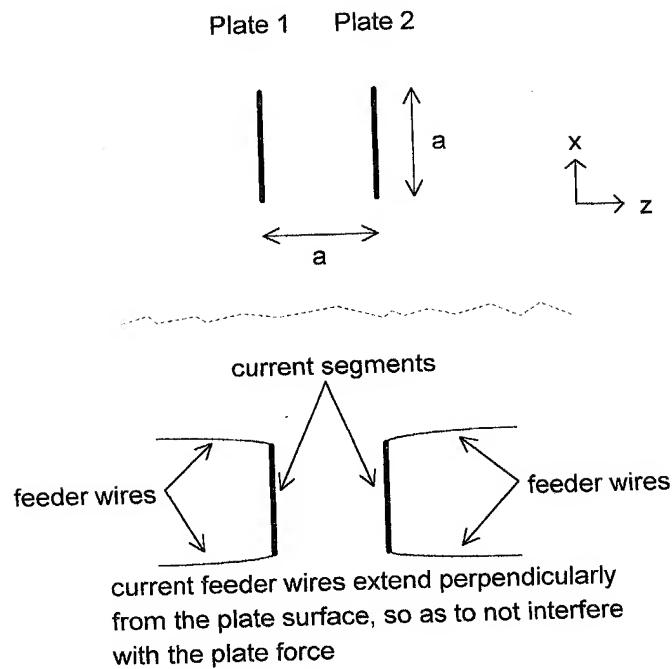
Distance ' $a$ ' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for ' $a$ ' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

For example, if  $a = 1$  cm, ie  $10^{-2}$  m, then

$$f = 3 \times 10^8 / (3 \times 10^{-2}) = 10^{10} \text{ Hz, ie } 10 \text{ GHz}$$

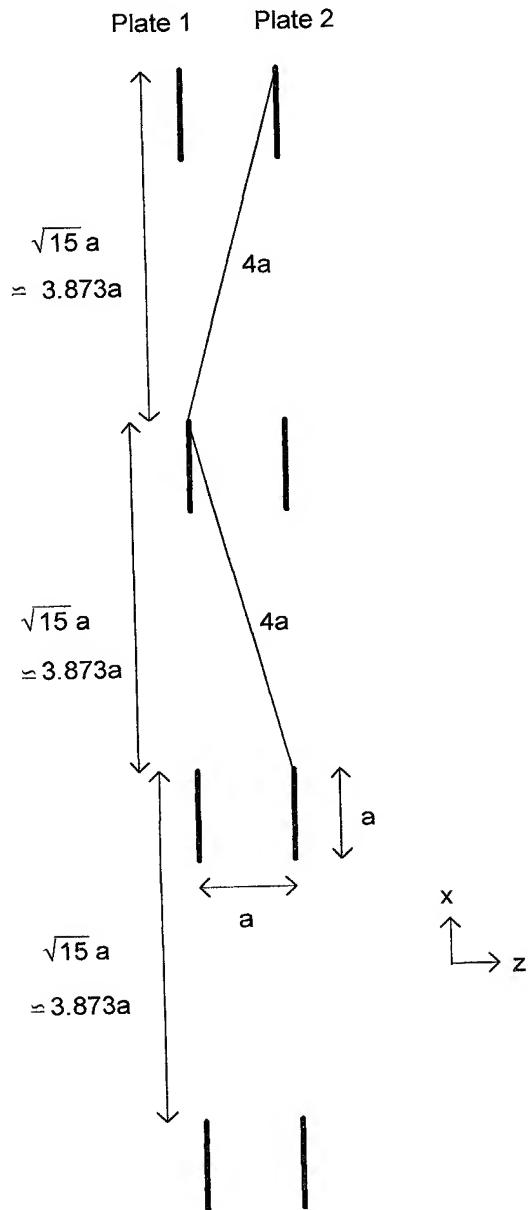
$$T = 1 / 10^{10} = 10^{-10} \text{ seconds, and } p = 10^{-10}/3 \text{ seconds}$$

FIG 3: x and z separation of 2 segments, ie segment pair



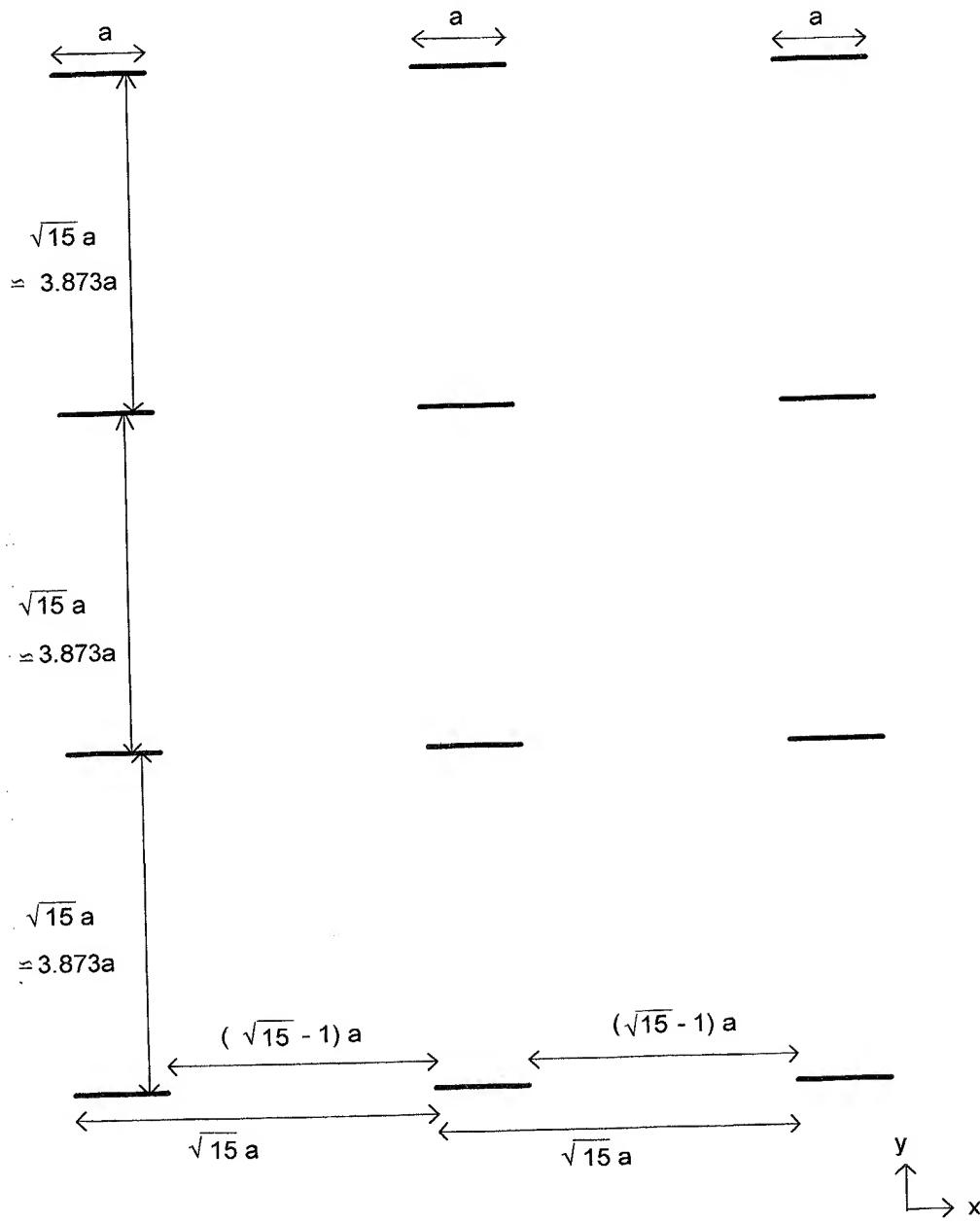
Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 4: x and z separations of neighboring segments



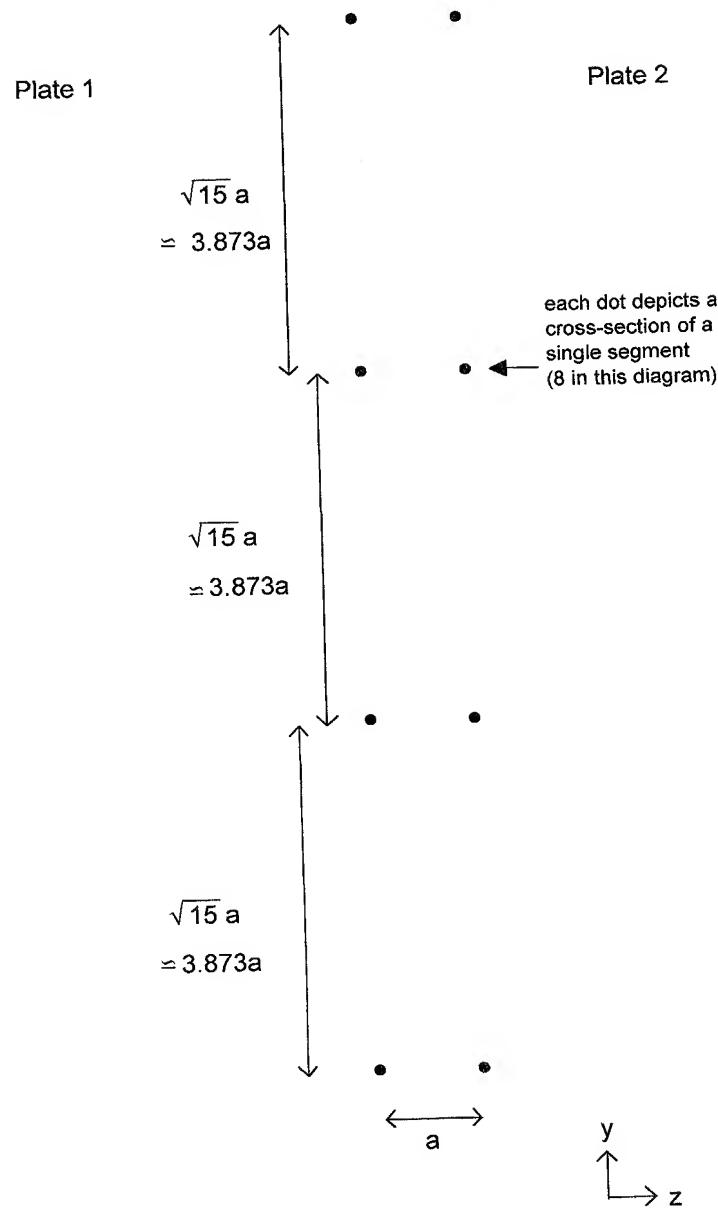
Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 5: x and y separations in a single plate



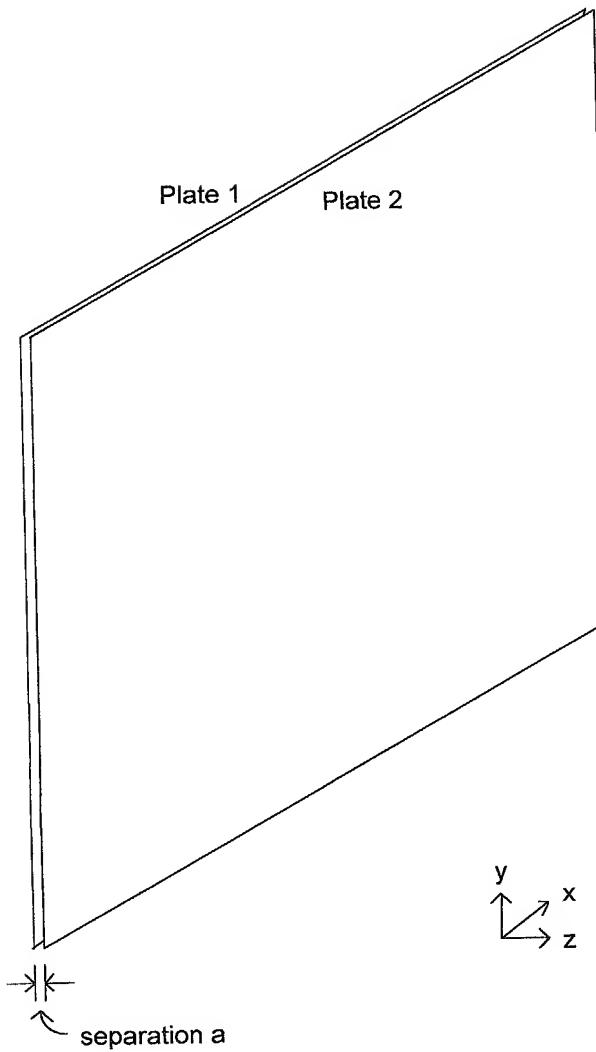
Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 6: z and y separation in two plates



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 7: perspective view of the two plates



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 8: close-up perspective view of the two plates and current segments 8/14

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

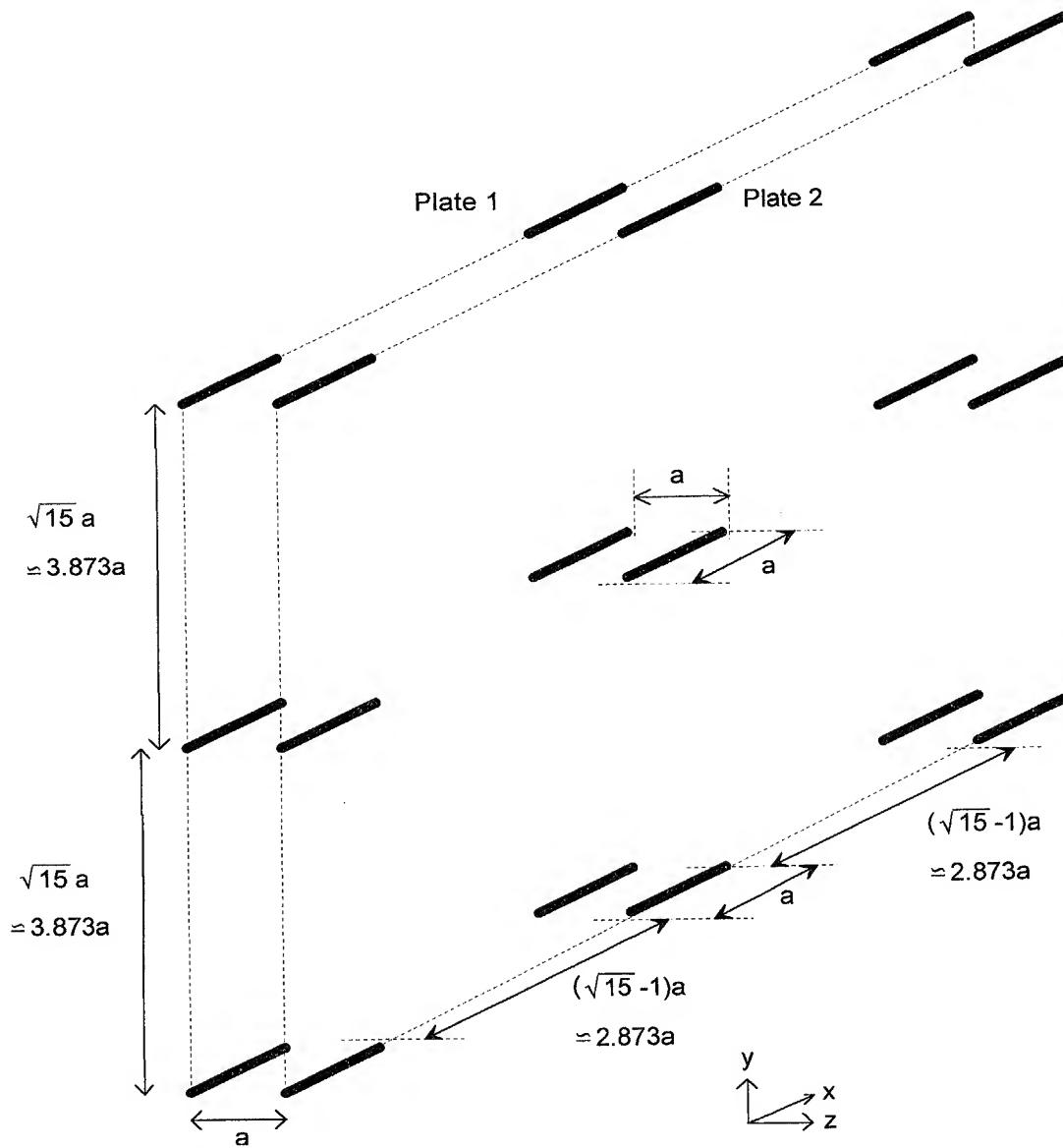
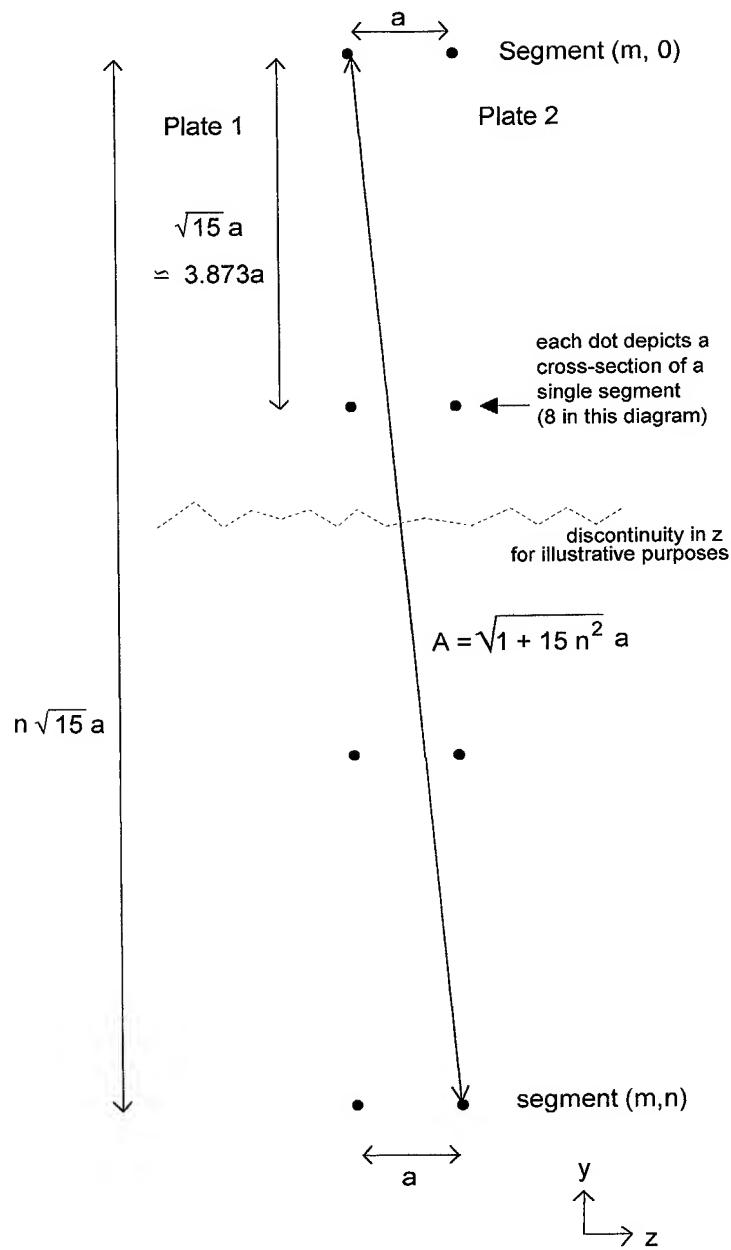


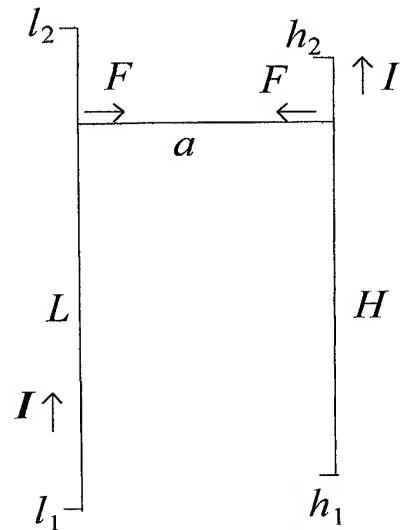
FIG 9: m-n segment distance relationship



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 10: Force between current-carrying conducting wires

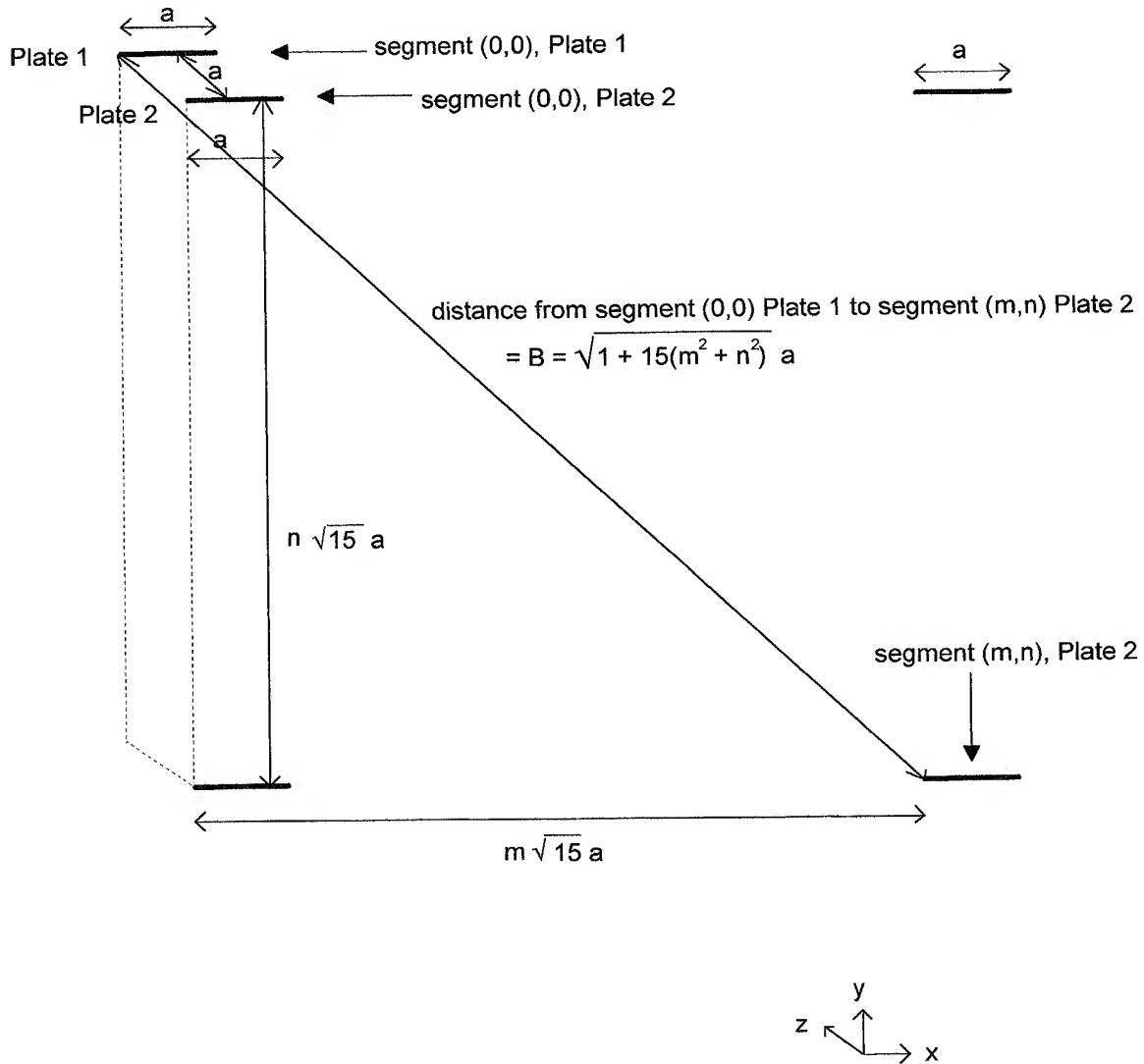
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$I$  current in the wires

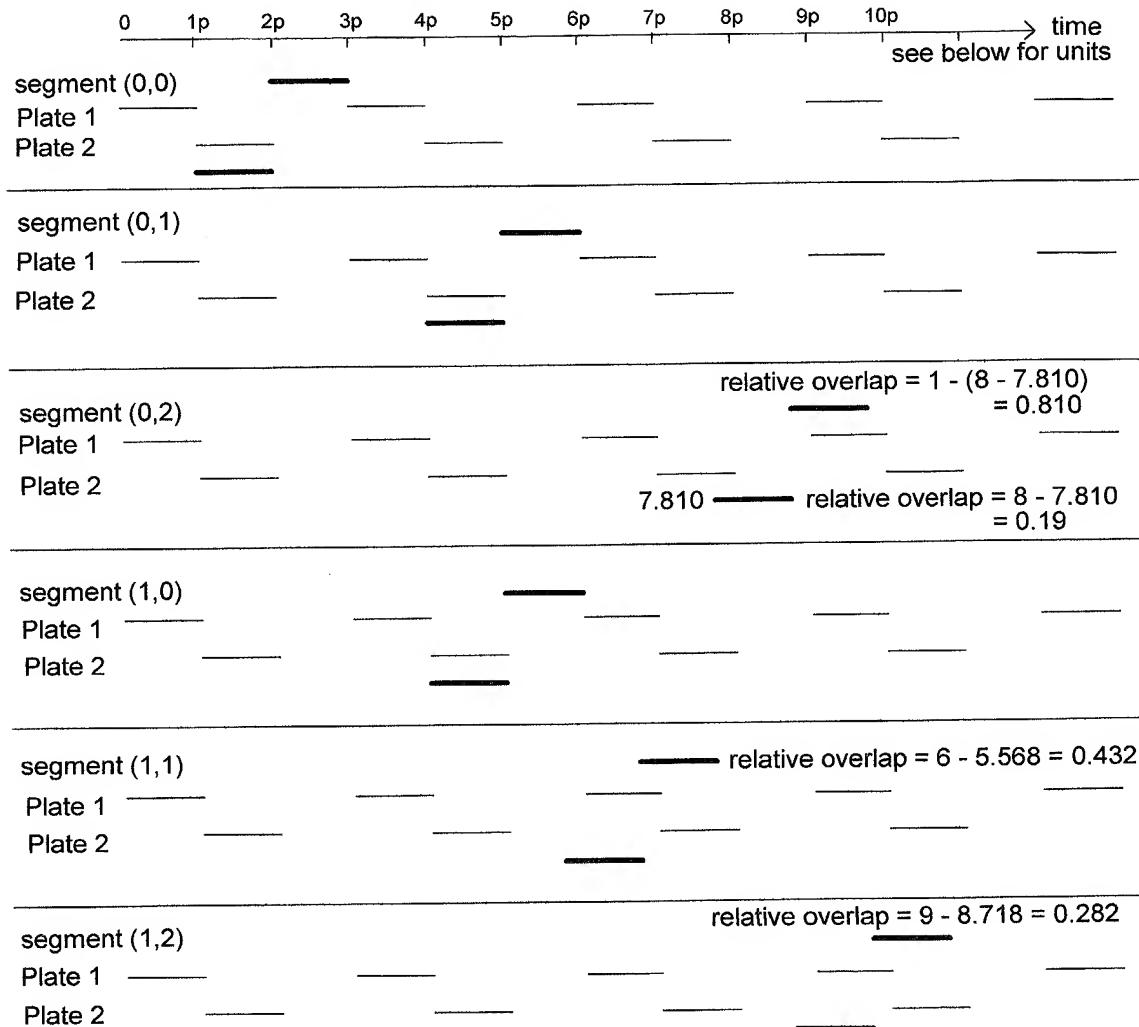
In this theoretical description, the values of  $a$ ,  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ ,  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$  and  $I$  are variable

FIG 11: Plate 1 (0,0) to Plate 2 (m,n) segment distance, B



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 12: timing differences

Explanation of time units

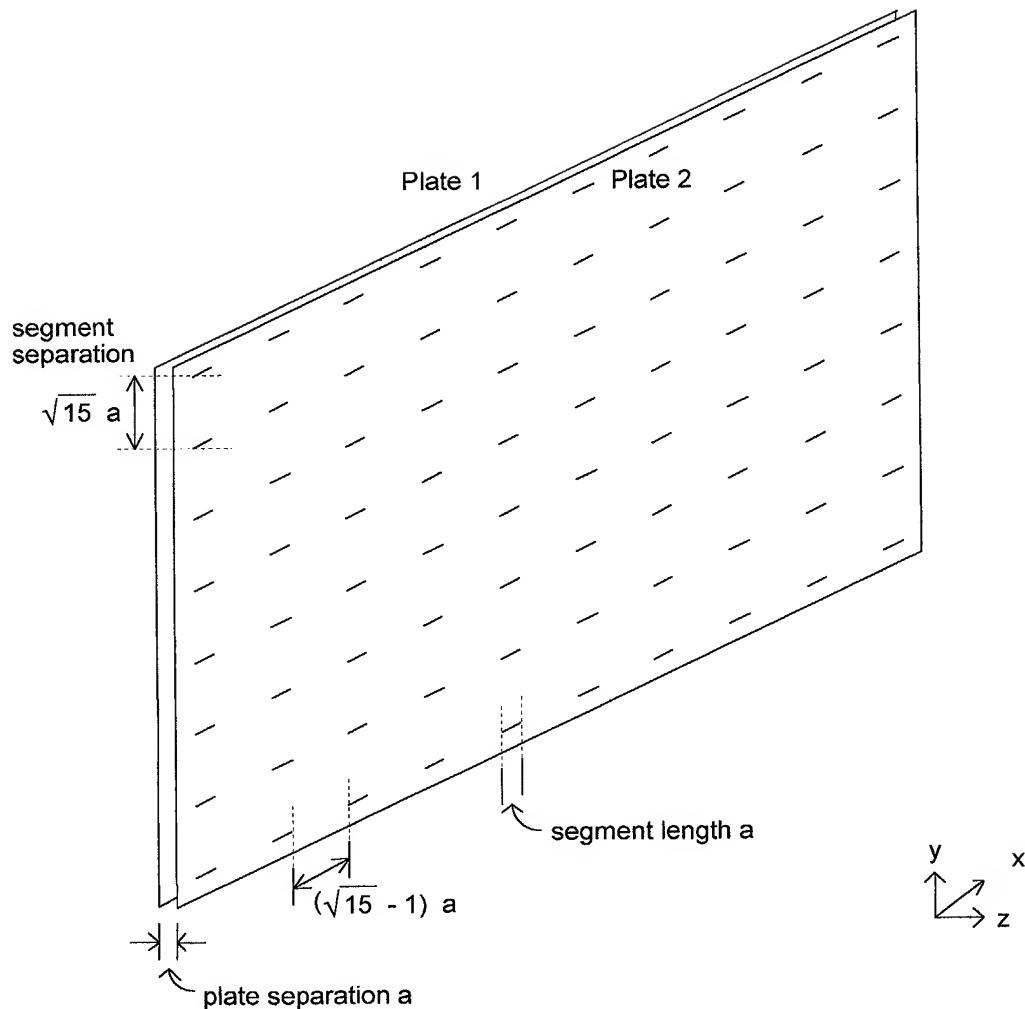
$p$  = pulse duration =  $T / 3$ ,       $T$  = time of one cycle =  $1 / f$ ,       $f$  = drive frequency in Hz  
 $f = c / (3 a)$  where  $a$  = segment length = plate separation in metres

Distance ' $a$ ' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for ' $a$ ' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

For example, if  $a = 1$  cm, ie  $10^{-2}$  m, then  
 $f = 3 \times 10^8 / (3 \times 10^{-2}) = 10^{10}$  Hz, ie 10 GHz  
 $T = 1 / 10^{10} = 10^{-10}$  seconds, and  $p = 10^{-10}/3$  seconds

Note: due to the Plate 2 phase shift of  $p$ , the Plate 1 arrival times are delayed (right-shifted) by  $p$

FIG 13: Gazette view



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 14: Relativistic force between current-carrying conducting wires

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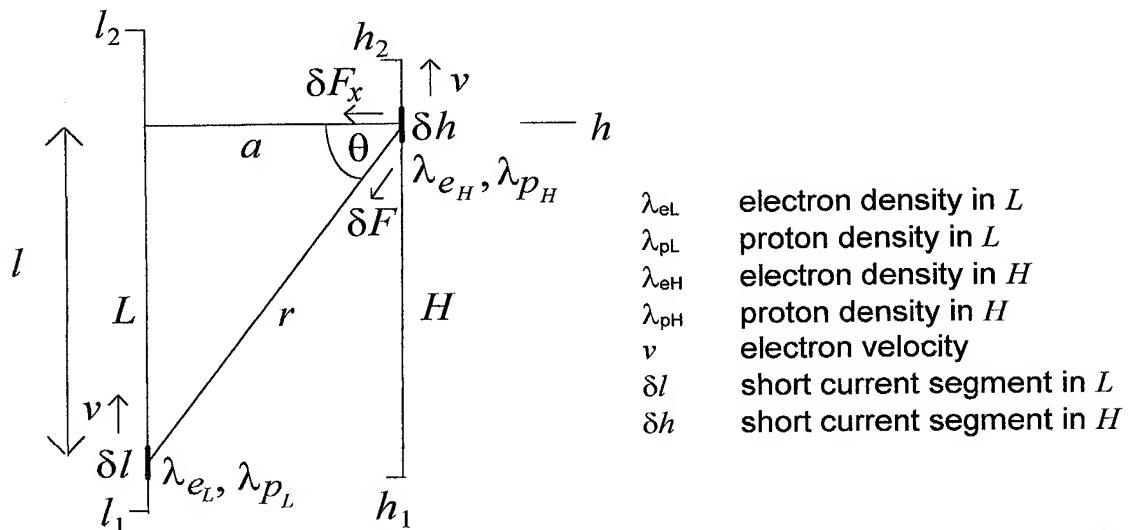


FIG 15 Lorentz length contraction

